## Established 1853.

This Morning Those Printed India Silks go on sale. You will find them on a special table in the west aisle. Colored and black grounds, in handsome styles, and regular dollar

goods, and only 55c a yard. These Silks do not pull or slip readily, and are what we call in the trade--Bargains--a word very much misused, but it is the strongest we can think of to express the magnitude of the offer.

## PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

### PERSONAL AND SOCITEY.

Mrs. Cerene T. Browning is visiting her son, H. M. Ohr, in Chicago. Mrs. Charles Nickum has gone to Dayton to spend several weeks with her mother. Miss Louise Barker, of Chicago, is visit-ing Mrs. H. C. Martin, on Bellefontaine

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hanna and son Hugh have gone to St. Clair flats on a fishing Mrs. Frank G. Stover, of Danville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H

Drapier, on North New Jersey street. Mr. and Mrs. James Macfarlane, of Pittsburg, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Hodges, returned home yesterday. Mrs. Homer Allen and son Eddie, of Marion, who have been visiting friends in the city for several days, returned last

Miss Edna French, of Des Moines, Ia., who has been spending a month with relatives on North Pennsylvania street, left, yesterday, for her home.

The ladies of the fourth section of the First Presbyterian Church will give their last reception of the year to-morrow evening in the church parlors. The Daughters of the Revolution met

yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Merrick Vinton. The business of the meeting was the adoption of the constitution. Mrs. H. M. Herrick and Mrs. H. E Knight, of New York, mother and sister of R. C. Herrick, who have been visiting the

latter, will return east to-day. There will be a musicale this morning at the High School, given by the pupils in several of the rooms. The orchestra, with instrumental and vocal solos and concerted numbers, will make up the programme. The Portfolio Club held its last meeting for the season last evening. The time was given up to social pleasure. There was music by the members and refreshments were served. The committee having the entertainment in charge was Mrs. Pratt, Miss Sharpe and J. B. Heywood. During the evening the following officers were elected for the year: L. H. Gibson, president; Mrs. J. F. Pratt, vice president; Miss Jul a Sharp, secretary; Carl H. Lieber,

Mrs. Eliza Adams gave a breakfast yeserday morning in honor of Mrs. James Macfarlane, of Pittsburg. The guests were seated at 11 o'clock at a table which was adorned with a large bowl of the Bryn Mawr flower, the daisy, and at each plate was a bunch of the same graceful blos-soms. The company included, besides the lostess and guest of honor, Mrs. John C. Dean, Mrs. Augustus Coburn, Miss Ellis, Miss Wallick, Miss Ransdell, Miss Erwin, fiss Atkins, Miss Bybee, Miss Homan and

Mrs. Kitchell and daughter, Miss Henri-Kitchell, gave a pupils' recital, last evening, at their home on Ash street. The audience was composed of the friends of Mrs. and Miss Kitchell and the pupils Most of those who participated have been students but a short time. Some sweet voices were heard in the vocal numbers and the piano selections were pleasingly presented. Miss Grace Loomis, Miss Clara Earle, Miss Florence Wright, Miss Grace May were the players, and Miss Edith Bingham, Lucie Hitch, Romayne Latta, Laurel C. Thayer, Anna Curtis, Susie Rust were the vocalists. The closing number was the duet "The Crimson Glow," by Root sung by Miss Thayer and Miss Kitchel accompanied by Misses May and Wright. Miss Gillette played a violin obligato for Miss Curtis's song. After the programme the guests and performers

spent a short time socially. Mr. Bement Lyman gave an enjoyable company yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Addison Roache, jr., who is visiting Mr. Roache's parents, Judge and Mrs. Roache, on North Pennsylvania street. The guests were received and introduced by Mrs. Lyman and the Misses Roache. The entertainment of the guests was the reading of a paper on "The Modern So clety Novel," by Mrs. E. C. Atkins, which she read a short time ago before the Woman's Club, and music by Mr. Richard Schliewen. The house was exquisitely decorated. The reception room was in pink roses, carnations, sweet peas and pansies. The library was adorned with crimson peonles and roses set amid dainty bowls of sweet elysium and white geranium, ferns and vines. The study was in pink and white sweet peas. The guests' favors were boutonnieres of pansies, which were on a tray and the confections were made like the same blossoms and served in the same way. The flowers were appropriate to the the afternoon. Quite a num ber of Mrs. Lyman's friends accepted her

## CITY NEWS NOTES.

Mary Oswald, living at No. 216 Deloss street, was declared insane yesterday. She is thirty-six years old and married. A meeting of the State Fish and Game Protective Association will be held at the Criminal Court room this evening. The G. J. Marott's will play the Lima, O., team at Brighton Beach Sunday afternoon, May 27. The game will be called at

Isaac McGinty reported to the police yes-terday that he was robbed of \$20, Wednesday night, by three women in the rear of No. 812 West Washington street. The County Horticultural Society will give its annual strawberry exhibit at the Statehouse to-morrow afternoon, B. Stringer, of Charlottesville, will read a

Christopher Columbus Stein, clerk of the State bareau of public printing, has returned from a trip down the Mississippi He spent a week in New Orleans and ad-

jacent points and his health is much im-The Fulmer-Seibert Company, of Indianapolis, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State yesterday; capital stock, \$16,000. Directors-Luther A. Mar-

shall, George W. Seibert and Victor M. The ladies of Joseph R. Gordon Post, W. R. C., will meet at their hall on Virginia avenue, Sunday, at 10 a. m., and march with the members of the post to the Southstreet Baptist Church, where memorial

George Meikel, aged twelve years, residing at No. 86 North State street, has been missing from his home since Tuesday morn ing about 8 o'clock. He started to school

and that was the last seen or heard of him by his friends or relatives. Some time ago Mount Morrison built a house for W. E. Sowers, and because of some misunderstanding as to his pay he refused to hand over eleven keys of the house to Mr. Sowers. Last night Sowers had Morrison arrested on a charge of petit

Mr. Sidney Morse, the sculptor, delivered the second lecture of the series yesterday afternoon. The subject was "Walt Whitman," who was a personal friend of the speaker. The next lecture will be given Monday at 4:15, at the Propylacum, and

the subject will be "Oliver Wendell James Duffy, who keeps a saloon on Mc Carty street, near Illinois, was arrested yesterday on a charge of seiling liquor to ninors last Monday Patrolman Hunter learned that Duffy sold intoxicating liquors to Earnest Steadman, a minor, on that

day, and he arrested Duffy, having first subpoenaed Steadman as a witness. Beginning of Saturday Half Holidays. To-morrow, May 26, the wholesale merchants of this city make a new departure and will, until the first Saturday in September, close their business nouses on Saturday at 1 p. m., and it is understood that the freight houses will make arrangements to close earlier on Saturdays than they

Several of the roads have al-

ed the practice of closing

## The New York Store ROUNDED UP A TICKET

POPULISTS HEAD IT WITH A GRO-VER CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT.

Amusing Scenes in the Convention-Dr. C. A. Robinson for Secretary of State-The Platform.

The following is the State ticket nomnated by the Populists yesterday: Secretary of State-DR. C. A. ROBIN-SON, Fountaintown. Auditor-EDGAR A. PERKINS, Indian-

Treasurer-A. B. KEEPORT, Logansport. Attorney-general-SILAS M. HOLCOMB, Superintendent of Public Instruction— CAPT. A. J. ALLEN, Terre Haute. Clerk of the Supreme Court—J. HARRY MONTGOMERY, Lawrence county.
Statistician-W. P. SMITH, Indianapolis.
Geologist-EDWARD KINDLE, Bloom-Judge of the Supreme Court, Fourth District-D. W. CHAMBERS, Henry county.

the Populist convention were very conspicuous on the street yesterday, not on account of the large number of them, but because of their size and brightness of color. About 9 o'clock in the morning the delegates began gathering at Tomlinson Hall, and at 10 o'clock there were about eight hundred or nine hundred persons, including spectators and reporters, in the hall. The hall was not decorated in the least. The only thing that served to breek the severe plainness of the hall was a few flags, which were used to drape the tables provided for the clerks and reporters. The sunburned faces and horny hands of the large majority of the delegates and their general appearance showed to the casual observer that the farming people predominated, but the professional man was not entirely absent. Most of the delegates had passed the prime of life, not more than half a dozen or probably less having attained their majority since the organization of the Populist party. Two dozen or more ladies were seated upon the platform, and a few were scattered among the dele-

The most conspicuous thing to be noticed of experienced officers.

was the entire absence of work on the "We favor an efficient employer's liabilipart of the candidates. If there was any wire-pulling in the interest of candidates it was done so quietly that not even the delegates knew it; in fact, none of the delegates who were approached could name a single man who was known to be seeking a nomination. Some little enthusiasm was developed later in the day when the friends of three men were contesting for the honor of the nomination for their favorite. This was the only case where anything like ill temper was shown during the progress of the convention. One of the three men was charged with being a banker, a very serious charge to be placed against a Populist, another was charged with having been elected to office by the Democratic party, while the third man, it was claimed, had spoken against the Omaha platform in the committee meeting Wednesday night.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Joshua Strange, chairman of the State central committee, stepped to the front of the platform and called the convention to order. He asked the chairmen of the different committees selected Wednesday night to come to the platform. A half an hour was taken in preliminary arrangements before the convention was finally ready for business. No gavel being handy, the chairman used a cane to obtain order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth. Albert Heimes, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported that the ommittee had selected Leroy Templeton for chairman and Andrew Johnston for secretary. The editors of the Populist papers of the State were recommended for assist-

ant secretaries. Mr. Templeton was then introduced. He said he did not intend to make a speech, but consumed about ten minutes in saying it. He said in conclusion: "I hope to see the time come when this country will have no millionaires; when every laboring man can secure work at good, honest wages, and be able to work every day in the year. Some say we are Anarchists, but I want to say to you that there is not a laboring man in all this broad land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who would not take up his gun and shoot any man who would dare to haul down the stars and stripes." A voice from the main floor-"Put that in Journal if you dare. Delegate Cary, chairman of the commit-

tee on credentials, reported that there were no contests. The basis of representation was one delegate for each voting precinct, or 2,952 in all, making 1,477 necessary to a The report of the committee on resolutions was then called for. The committee had not yet been able to decide on a report and a controversy arose as to what course to pursue. "Billy" Patterson wanted to go ahead with the nominations. He thought any of the candidates would be

willing to stand on the platform that might be adopted. Objections were raised, and it was decided to make no nominations till the platform had been adopted. C. A. Johnson then offered some resolutions which had been adopted by a recent labor meeting in the city. He attempted to read them, but failed, and the chairman ordered them read. The resolutions recited the fact of the hard winter just passed, and demanded that the general government take such action as would relieve the people of want during the coming winter. They were

Delegate Cruse offered resolutions condemning the action of the officers in Washington in clubbing the Coxeyites and thanking Congressman Tom L. Johnson for the effort he made to have the affair investigated. A motion had already prevailed that this, with any other resolutions that might be offered, be referred to a committee, and this one was placed in the hands of the committee, and was heard of no more. The committee en resolutions had not reported at this time and the convention was becoming very much demoralized. The dc. Cries went up for Taubeneck, Van Dervoort and Debs. Everybody seemed to want speeches at this time, and H. Gougar

# The platform not yet being reported the convention adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

NOWINATING A TICKET. Difficulty in Securing Candidates-A Cleveland Man for Secretary of State. When the convention was called to order, at 1:40 p. m., Chairman Power, of the committee on resolutions, was introduced and read the platform as reported by the committee. After a long prelude, which would fill more than a column of the Journal, the following demands of the party

"In general terms we indorse the principles and declarations of the Omaha platform, and herewith submit the platform prepared by your committee on resolutions. "We demand a national currency of \$50 per capita, including the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, distributed to the people direct, without the intervention of banking corporations, in payment of all obligations of the government, and demand the issue of noninterest-bearing treasury notes of small denominations. "We declare our unalterable opposition,

as a party, to banks of issue, State or na-

"We also denounce the past and continued use of the government flat by Congress to create interest-bearing bonds. "We charge that the crime of demonetizing silver in 1873 by the Republican party, further consummated by the joint action of both the old parties at the extra session of Congress in 1893, has fully accomplished the purpose of the moneyed aristocracy of the United States and England in placing American producers of our great staple crops on a level with the poorest paid pauper labor of the world under English control, by changing through this crime against American producers and laborers the pricing instrument for all products and wages to the single standard of gold only, "We demand a national graduated income tax on salaries or incomes in excess of reasonable expenditures for the comforts and necessities of life.

"We pledge the People's party, when given control of the government, that the gunholders, who put up life to save the Union from secession, shall be equalized with the bondholders, who speculated in human life and the blood of our people and their pensions shall be treated as a vested right. We favor the election of United States Senators and all postmasters by direct vote of the people. "We believe the people are yet capable of self-government and home rule, and de-

mand of the next Legislature the repeal of the metropolitan police law applied to cities. We also denounce the present unfair and unjust law that forbids minorities representation on election boards or witnesses to count ballots, as a violation of the natural rights of the people; the entering wedge to the destruction of free government; the very essence of party tyranny and taxation without representation laws that no honest man can defend. "We demand a constitutional convention to revise our State Constitution and include therein reform in the methods of taxation and the initiative and referendum system of legislation, with the veto power

of all the important laws in the hands of the people.

"We demand such equitable adjustment of the statute for the listing of property for taxation that will permit the deduction of all bona fide indebtedness from sum total listed. We demand a reasonable homestead law that no process of any court can touch. We demand a law taxing all inheritances coming to citizens of Indiana, both direct and collateral, at per cent. above \$2,000, for the benefit of

the State sinking fund. "We demand the most liberal educational facilities for the masses within the power of the State to provide, and a more efficient administration of the public school fund. We demand that convict labor shall be taken, as far as possible away from competition with honest, free labor in conduct of the State prisons The yellow ribbons of the delegates to recommending that counties work their convicts building and improving public

"We demand a law at the hands of the next Legislature that will make it optional debtors in this State to pay any legal obligation in gold, silver or other lawful money of the United States. We demand that our State naturalization laws conform to our national laws upon the subject. We view with alarm the evil influences of the liquor traffic. We heartly indorse the itiative and referendum system of legislation, believing by this means that the people can suppress this and other evils more effectually than by any other mode.

"We demand an effective enforcement of the laws prohibiting the employment o child labor. We demand that a system of arbitration be established whereby serious lifficulties between employer and employes may be speedily and impartially adjusted, before either party resort to measures det-rimental to one and to both. We favor a reduction of the working hours by law in mines and factories in conformity with the

progress of industry.
"We demand that cities be especially empowered to assume ownership and control public water, transportation and lighting plants, in such manner as to operate wholly in the interest of the people without imposing burdensome taxation. We are against the giving out of public works under contract to the lowest bidder. The State and the communities should carry out such work themselves under the supervision

law, and the inspection of mines factories for the protection of life and limb "The right to vote is inherent in citizen-

ship, irrespective of sex." When Captain Powers finished reading the platform the chairman put the question its adoption to a vote, and it was adopted with all but a unanimous vote. The strong voice of Mr. Beatty was heard when the "noes" were called. Shouts and hisses were heard from all over the house. "Sit down," "Put him out," and similar cries were heard. Mr. Beatty tried to explain that he understood that the platform contained a prohibition plank, and he objected to stealing any glory that did not belong to his party. The clamor of the delgates for him to sit down drowned his voice, and he finally sat down, amid great confusion. Nominations were then begun. THE NOMINATIONS.

Candidates were exceedingly scarce. Not one was brought out on the call of districts for nominations for Secretary of State. It began to look very much like there would be no willing victim. None of the workers seemed willing to allow themselves to be placed on the ticket to sufler a sure defeat and at the same time incur some expense in making the canvass. When the calling the districts had been completed and no candidates appeared, a pall fell on the assembled delegates. Prospects for a man to head the ticket seemed to be gone a-glimmering. The chairman seemed nonplused. A ticket without a leader would be no ticket at all. At this juncture a delegate from the Second district came to the relief of the chairman and nominated Dr. C. A. Robinson, of Fountaintown, for Secretary of State. This started the ball rolling and Capt. C. A. Power was also placed in nomination, but as soon as he could get the eye of the chairman he withdrew his name, stating that he believed he could do more good as a worker in the field than as a candidate. The nomination of Dr. Robinson was then made by acclamation.

Dr. Robinson, in his speech of acceptance, showed that he is a good and effective speaker. "I came here determined," he said, "to decline the nomination for Secretary of State, but when I got here and looked out on this vast sea of faces I could not resist the cry for me to use my weak efforts to break the shackles of Wall street plutocracy which now binds the hands and feet of the farmer and laboring man. I will make the best canvass I can. I would rather have the honest love of the fifty thousand farmers of this State than all of the money Jay Gould could not take to hell with him. I voted for Cleveland twice but now I am ashamed of it. A few weeks before the election the Democratic party, to steal the support of the farmers, pretended to adopt their principles. The farm- | His Bondsmen Find Little Property to ers then went hundreds of miles to hear Senator Voorhees tear John Sherman to pieces. Now what do we see? John Sherman lying on one side of the bed and Dan Voorhees on the other and both of them lying in the arms of Wall-street plutocracy the person of Grover Cleveland. The Democratic party had at one time had the power to have forever prevented the call of a Populist convention, but it has now lost the opportunity and has passed into innocuous desuetude. A little more enthusiasm was displayed when nominations for Auditor of State were called for. On the call of the roll the Fifth district nominated J. K. thews, of Johnson county; Edgar A. Per-kins was named by the Seventh district

and John L. Goben by the Eighth district. Mr. Matthews stated positively that he could not make the race and asked that his name be not considered. The vote was then taken which resulted in over 2,500 out of the 2,952 votes of the convention being cast for Perkins. A Montgomery county man moved that the nomination of Perkins be made unanimous and the realt of the ballot was not announced. The remote prospect of handling the State's cash brought out more candidates when nominations for Treasurer of State were called. Even though the party does

not believe in banks and bankers three men

were found willing to try for this office. The Third district announced the name of M. H. Motsinger, of Shoals. John L. Goben failed to get the nomination for Secretary of State and was willing to accept a lesser office, so was named by the Seventh district and A. B. Keeport, of Logansport, was named by the Eighth district. A delegate from the Twelfth district tried to throw the vote of the convention from John L. Goben by charging him with not being true to the Populist party. He said Goben is not a Populist, but a Democrat. and that his name was only placed before the convention that he might betray later on by a trade with the leaders of Democracy. The charge fell like a bomb in the Montgomery county ranks, and in an instant a half dozen bewhiskered individuals were on their feet howling for the recognition of the chairman. A Montgomery county man denounced the charge of disloyalty as an "infamous outrage sprung

upon this convention in vague terms, so

that Mr. Goben's friends have nothing tangi-

ble to refute. The helnous charge of being a banker was whispered around among the delegates against Mr. Keeport. A storm began to brew when it came to the ears of his friends that Mr. Keeport was being so vilely slandered by his enemies by such a debasing charge as being the owner of a few dollars. It would never do for the vote to be taken without it being shown that Mr. Keeport was not a banker. Friends stated that Mr. Keeport was the owner of a feed store and a lime kiln, but had never been a banker. Accusations then became general. Not a candidate escaped the stinging tongue of delegates who were more vigorous than parliamentary. Mr. Motsinger did not escape a slight attach by Captain Powers, who charged him with opposing the Omaha platform in the committee meeting on Wednesday night, but his friends came to his rescue and extolled his great virtues, at the same time denying everything that had been or might be him. The ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Keeport. 1.4461/2; Motsinger, 897; Goben, 4981/2; total, 2.842. If all the votes had been cast 1.477 uld have been necessary for a choice, and the Chair decided there was no nomination. Goben then withdrew and moved to make the nomination of Keeport unan-imous. The motion was seconded by Mot-

naming of the candidates and polling the districts for the votes. Silas M. Holcomb, of Tipton, and D. M. Chambers, of New Prunk's residence, on West New York of Tipton, and D. M. Chambers, of New Castle, were placed before the convention. Castle, were placed before the convention. A man from the Sixth district, whose name could not be heard, declined when his name was announced, because, he said, he had been a candidate before, and the principles of the party were for rotation of offices. The ballot resulted in Holcomb receiving 1,645 votes and Chambers 1,297.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction Capt. A. J. Allen, of Vigo, and J. J. Johnson, of the Fifth district, were named. Johnson withdrew and Allen was nominated by acclamation.

ed by acclamation. John R. Thornburg, of Madison county, and J. Harry Montgomery, of Lawrence county, were named as candidates for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Neither one seemed very anxious to make the race, but in the race to decline Thornburg got the lead, and was recognized first by the chairman. When he withdrew his name Montgomery was compelled to accept to keep the nomination from going begging. He was nominated by acclamation. For State Statistician only one candidate could be found. W. P. Smith, of Indianapolis, is the man. In accepting the nomination he said: "I want to be State Statistician, and I am going to be. I'll tell you why. I want to show in statistical form the effect the contraction of the currency has had upon the value of labor, the value of your wheat and corn, and the cost of such things as you have to buy." He then wandered into the depth of the financial question, and was soon buried beyond hope of resurrection. very anxious to make the race, but in the soon buried beyond hope of resurrection.

For Geologist Edward Kindle, instructor in the State University, was the only candidate. His nomination was made unani-

When the subject of judges of the Su preme Court was brought up "Billy" Pat-terson, of Indianapolis, stated that he had been asked to make a statement to the convention. He said that he was informed that if the Populists would wait until later in the summer to make these nominations there was some prospect of getting at least one full-fleaged Populist on the Supreme Bench, and asked that the convention authorize the State committee to name the two candidates when it thought The convention would not consent to this

and then Patterson partially showed his hand, and stated that Judge Coffey had been repudiated by the Republican party because he did his duty in his decision on the liquor question, and that he believed the Judge would accept the nomination of the Beaulists is tendered him ination of the Populists if tendered him, and placed his name before the convention in the form of a motion, which was seconded. A dozen men were on their feet seconded. A dozen men were on their feet in an instant to protest against taking in a man who is outside of the ranks.

The movement was killed by a Clay county man, who quoted from Judge Coffey's speech at Brazil immediately after the Republican convention. "Judge Coffey was quoted as saying: "I was whipped, but it was done fairly, and I am satisfied with the result. It has not changed my political views. I am a Republican yet, and will be as long as I live, if it is a thousand years." It was finally decided to empower years." It was finally decided to empower the State committee to make the nomina-tion for the First district, and D. W. Chambers was nominated by acclamation for judge from the Fourth district. The convention then adjourned.

### SAW VOORHEES THRASHED. Vandervoort Tells the Populists a

Washington Incident. The Populists occupied Tomlinson Hall last night. Three or four hundred of them listened to Pupulistic ideas expounded by Philip Rappaport, Paul Vandervoort, D. Kennedy and others and viewed the wonders of Professor Vincent's stereopticon views. Leroy Templeton and a score of ladies occupied seats on the stage. Small boys sold lemonade and did a thriving business, while the speakers painted rosy-colored pictures for Populists and ripped the lining out of the two old parties. Paul Vandervoort paid his respects to the De-mocracy, and particularly to Senator Voor-hees. He recalled with delight an occasion in Washington when once he had seen a hackman thrash a hack bill of \$47 out of the hide of the silver-tongued Senator. He referred to President Cleveland as the "sweet-scented essence of latter-day De nocracy who tramples on the farmer and attempts to put back on the throne a colored wench of the Sandwich Islands." speaker was amply rewarded by his adnirers, who gave vent to their enthusiasm by flinging their hats in the air. Miss Mae Powers Wise, a soloist in a scarlet gown, sang an adaptation of the "Star-spangled Banner" especially arranged by Dr. Law

Populists' Central Committee. The State central committee appointed at the convention yesterday afternoon organized at the English Hotel last night Nathan T. Butts, of Winchester, was made chairman, and E. B. Cummings, of this city, was elected secretary. The committee decided to swear by the principles of the Industrial Legion.

One of the Delegates Robbed. Frazier Thomas, of Delphi, one of the Populist delegates and chairman of the Tenth congressional committee, lost \$15 oy a sneak thief at Hotel English. A companion leaving the room early yesterday morning left the door open.

Nominations in California. SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 24.-The Popilist State convention to-day finished its nominations, making the complete list as follows: Governor, J. V. Webster; Lieutenant-governor, A. G. Gregg; Secretary of State, M. McGlynn; Comptroller, Johfn S. Dore; Treasurer, F. Barton; Attorney-gen-eral, Louis Luckel; Superintendent of Pub-lic Instruction, N. A. Richardson; Surveyor-general, F. A. Bassett; State printer, E. C. Hurlburt. Memebers of Congress for the several districts were also nominated.

## STANNARD DEEP IN DEBT.

# Secure Themselves.

Frank O. Stannard, the Bedford man, who got into trouble here recently through attempting to engineer a deal to influence the federal jury in the bank trial, and who succeeded in landing his friend in the penitentiary, seems to have borrowed considerable money around his home before dropping out of sight Wednesday. It was supposed that he was in good shape financially, but since his disappearance it has been found that he had many debts, ranging all the way from \$100 to \$1,300, and which, in the aggregate, will amount, it is claimed, to almost \$20,000. His flight does not seem to have surprised his acquaintances at all, but the discovery of his indebtedness is something that was not looked for. It is said that his bondsmen, Col. V. V. Williams, George W. McDaniel, J. E. Boruff and W. H. Martin, have been looking over his property with a view to indemnifying themselves for the \$4,000 for which they are liable, and that they have found little, if any, property in his name which can be seized. bondsmen represent an aggregate of \$110,000, three of them being worth \$20,000, and one of them \$50,000. It is still thought that Stannard has gone to Mexico, where he is safe, his offense not being extraditable. The near approach of the meeting of the federal grand jury undoubtedly influenced his departure. Inquiry by his bondsmen developed the fact that he had not been seen in the vicinity of Bedford for a week. He left there on a southbound passenger train Thursday evening of last week. Besides

being on his bond, Williams and McDaniel have indorsed a note of his for \$1,000, and Boruff is indorser on a \$500 note. besides having an account against Stan-United States Marshal Hawkins has received no official notification of Stannard's flight, nor does he expect any. When the grand jury convenes here next Tuesday Stannard's case will come before it in its order, and when an indictment is found a

warrant will be issued for the accused and the proper action will be taken at that

time in reference to his bond. Trying to Collect Ice Bills. Yesterday a small colored boy presented several ice slips for collection at A. C. Harris's residence, on North Meridian street. The slips bore the name of Mrs. Mason, who keeps a store at Sixth street and the canal. When pressed as to the slips the boy ran away. Later, a boy named John Baker was arrested by patrolmen Carter and Temple on a charge of petit larceny and of being the boy who presented the slips at Mr. Harris's resi-

There Are Three Graduates, The three graduates at the coming commencement exercises of Mrs. Harriet A. Prunk's Indiana-Boston School of Elocution and Expression are Miss Marguerite Vernon, Miss Winifred Bonewitz and Mr. Fred A. Sullivan. The commencement will be held at Plymouth Church, Monday evening, June 4, and besides the elecutionsinger and carried.

The race for Attorney-general did not develop anything more exciting than the vocal numbers by Mr. M. H. Spades, and vocal numbers by Mr. Louis Dochey and

Park Theater. "The Fireman's Love" was played at the Park Theater yesterday afternoon and last night to good-sized audiences, and will be repeated at both performances to-day. "Tom Sawyer" made such a hit the first part of the week, however, that it will be put on again to-morrow afternoon and evening. The latter piece is especially pleasing to the children, while the older theatergoers find much in the doings of the oung scapegrace to amuse them. The specialties introduced in connection with the comedy add greatly to the interest of the performance.

## More Elastic Law.

The jury in the Criminal Court went out last night to determine as to the sobriety of James Homewood, an East Washington-street resident, when he was arrested by patrolman McClellan a few weeks ago. Homewood was fined in the Police Court for intoxication and appealed to the own home and the questions as to whether or not the officer possessed the right to ar-rest him on the premises was one of the ssues of the case.

### Will Take What It Is Offered.

In regard to the compensation of the commission for codifying the city ordinances, W. L. Taylor, a member of the commission, said yesterday that the commission would accept for its work whatever the finance committee of the Council should consider the work worth. When the commission was appointed no amount was named as compensation, and the commis-sion was informed that it would have to depend upon the Council for its remunera-

Holtzman Won the Case. The Lee Holtzman tax case, involving the validity of the hack license law, came up in the city Police Court yesterday afternoon. The city attorney contended that the ordinance included all hacks, while the defense held that it meant that only those hacks maintained at public stands should be taxed, and that hacks owned by liverymen were subject only to the tax assessed against the ordinary vehicle. This contention was sustained by the court.

### Street Car Men's Uniforms. The street-car conductors and motormen

suitable for the warm weather. A nev schedule is to go into effect soon, which will change the Irvington line, running it in connection with a West Side line. The Irvington barn will be discontinued. A crossng was put in on the South Meridian-street line at the Belt crossing yesterday preparatory to extending the line further south.

Three Bound for Jeffersonville. The sheriff of Hendricks county passed through the city last night with three prisoners bound for the Jeffersonville penitentlary. He placed the prisoners in the county jail last night for safe keeping, and left on the 3 o'clock train this morning. The prisoners were Olvin Lefler, who goes for twenty-two months for receiving stolen goods, and James Gates and John Snapp,

## Shelby-Street Sewer Complaint.

who got one year each for petit larceny.

Complaints are still being received that vault connections have been made with the Shelby-street sewer, which empties into Pleasant run at Shelby street, and was built for storm purposes only. The Board of Health will investigate the matter and prosecute any guilty persons. It is not believed that there are any such connections now in use. Some were made, but have been discontinued.

### Building Permits. The following building permits were issued yesterday:

A. S. Sanders, frame house, West Wash-C. J. Droege, repairs, No. 422 North East B. F. French, repairs, No. 273 Indiana avenue, \$1,750. Herman Cordes, frame house, McCarty and Delaware streets, \$1,850.

New Office of C., H. & D. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Monon jointly have leased the room on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets, known as the Bee-hive corner, and will remove the ticket office now on Kentucky avenue to this room. General Agent Stiles, of the C., H. & D., will also have an office in this room. The freight office of

## the Monon will remain where it now is in the Board of Trade building. Mrs. Denison Finds a Home. Mrs. Fannie Denison, who eloped with De-

oss Matthews from their home in New York, last fall, accompanied by her four months' old baby, went to Anderson, yesterday, where the two will be taken care of by a family in good circumstances. Mrs. Denison has heard nothing from her husband, and it is supposed that he intends to abandon her and her baby.

A Baby on His Doorstep. Last night, about 12 o'clock, John Wimmer, residing at No. 1187 North Meridian street, was awakened by the cries of an infant evidently on his front porch. He investigated and found an infant about three days old, dressed neatly, in a basket on the doorstep. The infant was removed to the Children's Guardians' Home

Water Mains on Jefferson Avenue. The Board of Public Works yesterday ordered water mains laid on Jefferson avenue, between Michigan and Washington

### TALMAGE AND HIS FUTURE. Belief that He Will Never Again Have a Church in Brooklyn.

Correspondence Boston Transcript It is common belief in Brooklyn that the burned Tabernacle will not be rebuilt, and that Talmage's career as its minister is ended. The worldly might infer from their frequent deliverances that he and his people lived in a chronic state of feverish enthusiasm, "with the hallelujah stop continually pulled out." I do not know what that means; but it is Talmage's own phrase. Yet in the single week since the church was burned he has departed on his journey to Australia, his assistant gone to another church, his family has left Brooklyn, and neither the trustees nor members of the Tabernacle have taken any measures to hold the congregation together, much less to build a new meetinghouse. If, as some think, they have been awaiting a public demand for a church for their whilom minister and public subscriptions to support it, they have strained their ears in vain. Brooklyn has taken much interest in the mysterious causes of the fire and very little, comparatively, in Talmage's future. There have been queer coincidences in the unexplained burning of two of his churches on the eve of his departure on a long journey, about which thoutghless tongues are still a-wagging. Pastoral care of his people never much occupied Talmage; he was their "show," and doubtless from his point of view they had reason to be well content. No one seems to have expected for a moment that he would stay unselfishly at home and help re-establish his church. He only notified its trustees that they must build him a tabernacle unencumbered by debt, if he was again to preach for them-scant comfort for a congregation burdened now beyond its strength-and went his way contentedly to exhibit himself to Australia. The truth is that his performances last winter over his resignation and return to the pulpit, when the Tabernacle compromised with its creditors at 23 cents on a dollar, opened many eyes to the man's real traits and desires. The scoffing and the unregenerate are only a part of those who now think him a vain, selfish, deceitful tuggler with a sacrilegious notoriety. This change of feeling accounts easily for the present indifference to his future. He may preach again in Brooklyn in some theater. he may wander lecturing and exhorting about the country, he may even try his fortune in New York; but as a disappointed creditor of the Tabernacle, hasty and bluntly-spoken man once in helpless indignation, "Does he think the Omniscience that he talks about doesn't

## Tired of Its Party. Harper's Weekly.

know enough to see through him?"

The Democrats in Congress have already so many follies to answer for that they should not, in addition, burden the'r party with the responsibility for stripping the Indian service of what is most necessary for its effectiveness and integrity.

be missed. Call there for particulars.

### CINCINNATI HERESY CASE BEFORE NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

The Suspended Divine Speaks in His Own Bel-alf-Sadie Means Case Before the Southern Assembly.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 24.-The Smith heresy case absorbed the attention of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day. The interest in the case was early manifested this morning, and during the devotional services the gallery was unusually full. The only vacant seats at the opening of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at half past 9 o'clock, were two reserved for the family of Professor Smith. They remained vacant until the appeal case was read, and then Mrs. Smith entered, accompanied by Mrs. Criminal Court. He was arrested in his Briggs, of New York, Dr. Henry M. Field, Dr. Rollin A. Sawyer and Professor Smith's mother and brother.

After the assembly had been transformed

into a court the records in the case were read. The papers contained the record of the synod, the notice of appeal and the appeal of Professor Smith. After the reading of these papers the assembly, without opposition, decided to entertain the appeal of Professor Smith, and at half past 10 o'clock the argument on the appeal was begun by Dr. Smith. The reading of the full records was waived, except so far as they were to be used in the argument. Professor Smith stated that he proposed only to argue six of the grounds of appeal, instead of twelve. The argument at the start concerned the existence of prejudice in the members of the presbytery which originally tried him. Professor Smith sought to show that the records of the original trial proved that the judicatory was prejudiced in not allowing members of the body to sit in the case who had published opinions touching the guilt of the accused. It was further shown that the regular order, prescribed for judicial process by the constitution of the church, had not been complied with in the preliminary stages before the beginning of actual trial. The third point argued inate foreign immigration. Mr. Neff, of the had reference to the form in which the charges were cast and here it was argued. The subject of boards of control was diswill appear in new uniforms in a few days | had reference to the form in which the charges were cast, and here it was argued that those charges were fatally defective in that they did not formulate the doctrine against which offense was alleged. It was expressly said that the doctrine of inspiration mentioned in the charges was one "implied" in the 'Confession of Faith, whereas the constitutional law demanded of the church that the doctrine offended against shall be "fundamental." That which is fundamental will never be left to inference. The doctrine of the inspiration alleged in the charges was contended to be fession, and, in fact, to be contrary to the doctrine of the Confession of Faith of the church. The inerrancy of the original autographs of Scripture was claimed to be entirely outside of the doctrine of inspiration and independent of it. It was further shown that the doctrine of inerrancy had a theological origin, not a biblical origin, and that the Confession as it stands gives no support to the position of the prosecution.

Prof. Smith then went on to argue that the implication of the charge contained a contradiction of true Presbyterian doctrine. At this point the speaker said: "And now we have reached the point where we may examine the utterances of the last General Assembly. I do not mean, of course, that it is the duty of this assembly to review or revise any particular decision of the assembly of 1893, with the idea of setting it aside. The Confession of Faith says that all synods may err or have erred, and that their decisions must be examin Prof. Smith went on to show that the Washington assembly evaded the issue raised by the doctrine of the Confession in failing to declare that the Scripture not only "are" the word of God, but "are" To say that the original auto graphs "were" inerrant makes it necessary to say that the holy Scriptures "were" the word of God. But, on the contrary, the doctrine set forth by the Confession was stated to be that the Bible is contained in "the present Hebrew and Greek copies as the present arbiter of present controversies." The next objection had reference to the identity of the two charges upon which he was found guilty, and the lack of definiteness in their allegations. At the close of this section of the defense the assembly took a recess.

The stated clerk read the following tele

gram from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church: "The blessing of God having rested upon our church its separate existence and work, th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in session in Nashville, with affectionate fraternal greetings to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session in Saratoga, and wishing it godspeed in every word and work regards it as unwise to reopen the question of organic union." At the afternoon session Prof. Smith continued his argument, contending that by its verdict of guilty the presbytery affirmed that the accused had committed the crime charged, but that the evidence adduced had failed to support the accusation. Th Professor then went on to speak of th

occasion of the address on which the

charges of heresy were based and the cir-cumstances of the church at the time, it

being then in the midst of the contro-

versy over the revision of the Confessio

of Faith and in debate over a substitute for the verbal theory of inspiration, which was no longer tenable. The inspiration in sisted upon by the prosecution laid the Bible open to dangers which threatened its complete rejection. To meet this danger the address was delivered at the cal duty. The appellant maintained the verdict of guilty implied that he de nied inspiration in the sense implied or expressed by the Scriptures themselves, but since the Scriptures and Confession contain no definitions, he claimed that it is not a crime against Presbyterian law to declin to say what the Confession does not say or to decline to say that God must make all He does perfect, according to our idea of perfection. It is not an offense to alfirm the facts which a careful examination discovered in the Scriptures themselves The argument was concluded by the clain that it cannot be a crime to assert that God's work is more effectually done by His permitting the human error to show itself in His instruments. This fact has always been recognized in the office of the preach er, and why not elsewhere? The whole argument was briefly summarized, and an appeal made for careful consideration and the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit. Dr. McKibben, of Cincinnati, chairman of the committee of prosecution, presented the case of the appellee. He defined in spiration as a divine influence which operated to make the bearers of the revelation and their record infallible in all their parts and utterances. This doctrine was declared to be a matter of faith to be accepted, because contained in the Bible The Bible was declared to contain one doctrine of inspiration-not many. The argument of the afternoon closed with quota tions by professors connected with the ne school branch of the church to show their accord with the prosecution. The evening session was taken up by Dr. McKibben's argument. He read extensively from Prof. Smith's book on inspiration, from letters and other records, and was frequently in-terrupted with cries of "Go on," "Read

Southern General Assembly. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24.-The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church to-day received the report of the committee on narrative. The report says there seems to be a steady growth in the churches. Last year the average addition to each church was something over seven. The vote on the organic union matter taken yesterday was corrected and found to beyeas 67, nays 91. A formal protest was offered by Dr. Elways and others against the action of the assembly yesterday in refusing to appoint a committee on organi-

The report of the committee on licensure was then taken up and discussed. A vote was taken on the minority report and it was rejected. The majority report was then adopted. Dr. Converse moved that the language of the Mecklenburg overture be sent down to the presbyteries. Dr. Harrison opposed the motion, and it was referred to a committee composed of Drs. McCutcheon, Rosebro and Lyle. It was then agreed to take up the Sadie Means case to-night, and a recess was taken until

The report of the judiciary committee on the Sadie Means case was taken up by the General Assembly to-night and, after some discussion as to the mode of procedure, the case was entered into. The case presented by the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston, S. C., was represented by Dr. Blackburn, the minister in charge, and he opened the discussion. He spoke until adjournment without finishing

SMITH'S PLEA | large. From present indications the case may take several days in its consideration.

### BAPTIST MISSIONS. Address Showing the Progress of Des

nominational Work. SARATOGA, N. Y., May 24.-The America can Baptist Home Missionary Society continued its annual session to-day in the First Baptist Church, Hon, E. Nelson Blake, of Illinois, presided. Addresses showing the progress of denominational work were made on "The Portuguese," by the Rev. Dr. D. C. Graves, of New York; on "The Italians," by the Rev. C. L. Rhoades, of Connecticut; on "The Scandinavians," by the Rev. A. E. Rehmar, of New York; on "The French," by the Rev. A. St. James, of Massachusetts; on "The Germans," by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Schulte, of New York, and on "The Indians," by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Marrow, of Indian Territory. The Rev. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, of Washington, spoke on "What the Society Has Done for the Negro." A meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Home Mission Society. showing the progress of denominational

### The Liberal Congress.

CHICAGO, May 24.-The religious congress was not largely attended to-day. The morning session was devoted to the hearing of reports. The afternoon was taken up by the reading of papers and discussions. To-morrow will be devoted to the work of making the organization permanent, hearing the final reports of com-mittees and the election of officers. The congress will close to-morrow night.

### CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

### Opening of the Twenty-First Annual Session of the National Conference.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24.-The twenty-first annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction began to-day, President Lucius S. Storrs, of Micha igan, presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. K. Brown, of Tennesse. The president appointed as the committee on business and resolutions Dr. Hoyt, of New York; Dr. Mills, of Colorado; Dr. Johnson, of Indiana; Dr. Hough, of Ohio, and Mr. Johnson, of Massachusetts. Mr. Byers, of Ohio, read the report of the committee on States, which unced that reports had been receive from forty States. These reports contained much interesting information. Hon, Levi L. Barbour, of Michigan, read the report of the committee on State boards of charities. The report said that much trouble had come from too great an influx of indiscrimcussed at length. Invitations from New Orleans and Grand Rapids to hold the next annual conference in their cities were re-

After the adjournment of the general meeting of the convention this afternoon many special meetings were held. The committee on child-saving work, Mr. Homes Folks, of New York, chairman, met, and Mr. Folks spoke on the importance of the work. A paper was read by Lyman R. Alder, of Terre Haute, on the construction, management and workings of an ideal institution for dependent children, indorsing the cottage plan. C. E. Faulkner. of Atchison, Kan., and Mr. Krause, of Cincinnati, also discussed the subject. Other speakers were S. A. Hassaway, Michiel Heiman, of New Orleans, and J. W. Bur-

kett, of Boston. At the meeting of the section on charity organization, John Glenn, of Baltimore, presiding, educational work was discussed. A large number of delegates spoke. The section devoted to consideration of reform in industrial schools also met, Hon, J. T. Mallaahan, of Nebraska, presiding. Hon. F. H. Neibecker, of Glenn Mills, Pa., read an extended paper on "The Basic Ideas of Conducting and How Expressed." Prof. T. J. Charlton, of Indiana, read a paper entitled, "Business Views of Institutional Relations." Papers were also read by Capt. D. M. Burkett on "Qualifications Necessary to be a successful Officer or Employe," and by Miss Emma M. Gilbert, of Chillicothe, O., on "Work Among Girls." The Conference met at the Bijou Theater in the evening. The subject was "Juvenile Reformatories." John T. Mallalieu, superintendent of the Industrial School at Kearney, Neb., read the chief paper, "Review of Our Work and the Outlook." Mrs. Lucy M. Sickles, of Michigan, read a paper on "Woman's, Influence in Juvenile Reformatories." These papers elicited many questions, and a running discussion upon them proved very interesting. Dr. Walter Lind-ley read a paper, entitled "General Culture in Institutions.

## OIL TRUSTS COMBINE.

## The American and Russian Monopolies Stop Fighting Each Other.

NEW YORK, May 24.-The World says) "The two greatest monopolies in Christendom-the Standard Oil Trust of America and the Russian Oil Trust of Russia-are about to effect a new division of the world. The Standard Oil Company is negotiating with the Russian government, through a committee, a formal treaty. The immediate effect of this treaty will be to raise the price of a necessary of life to the people of the whole world. This treaty exists at the present in the form of a memorandum agreement, drawn up and signed by all the members of the syndicate of the Russian petroleum refiners, with the consent of tha Minister of Finance. The twentieth clause of this memorandum begins as follows: 'The committee of five persons have to communicate with the American Standard Oil Company to work out the necessary conditions of arrangements for dividing the market of the whole world for the trade with Russia and American kerosene.' These necessary conditions have already been worked out, and the execution of the formal treaty dividing the markets of the whole world waits but upon the fulfillment by the Standard Oil Company of one condition. One great foreign refinery, that of Manheim refuses to join the trust, and one or two American associations, chiefly the Independent Producers' Off Company, have not yet surrendered to the Standard combination. Until either the Manheim refuses to buy crude oil of the Producers' company or the Producers' company refuses to sel Manheim refineries, the monopoly will still lack a little of being absolute and the Russian Minister will refuse to approve the

## TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

treaty.

Fair Weather and Variable Winds Predicted for Indiana. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; variable winds. For Ohio-Fair; west winds.

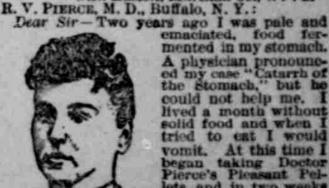
## Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24. Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre. 7A. M. 29.96 53 75 N'east. | Clearing. 0.00 7 P.M. 29.91 61 61 N'west Pt cloudy 0.00 Maximum temperature, 61; minimum temperature, 48. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, May 24, 1894:

Normal..... Departure from normal Excess or deficiency since May 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 471 \*Plas. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

Army Gathering at Denver. DENVER, Col., May 24.-The commonweal army organized here to march to Washington now numbers six hundred men. and it is asserted that as many more are headed for this city from different points in the West.

IT FILLS THE BILL -a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Sick Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly and permanently cured. Glen Easton, Marshall Co., W. Va.



pegan taking Doctor Pierce's Pieasant Pel-ets, and in two weeks I was decidedly better.

pounds since I began taking them.

Yours truly. MARY ANGUISH. The Plan of Selling Medicines Through Dealers ON THIAL PIERCE